WASHINGTON.

Another Great Fraud Upon the Government Exposed.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fee Lost.

MPLICATION OF A CABINET OFFICER.

The St. Domingo Question Before the Cabinet.

Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A New Yorker's Plan for the Revival of American Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1871. sother Immense Frund Exposed—A Snug Half Million at Stake—A Cabinet Officer

ass upon and issue a warrant to George Chorpenng for \$443,000, on account of an old claim for rrying the mails from Sait Lake City to San o, until the matter could be investigated created quite an excitement and flutbeen developed to-day that a clutton was pushed through Congress on orizing and directing the Postmaster General to restigate and adjust this claim, under the proviions of an act of Congress passed in 1857 relative to horpenning's contract on post route No. 12,801, inthe contract. This joint resolution reserved the right of appeal from the Postmaster General to ne Court of Claims, and was shrewdly worded Earl, late First Assistant Postmaster General, and the old law partner of the Postmaster General, said, engineered the joint resolution through Con-gress. In pursuance of the terms of this resolution Earl had the matter investigated and adjust y the Post Onice Department, pressing it with such pertinacity as to cause the Postmaster General to ciaim to pass, and he thereupon ordered th exth Auditor to audit the account for \$443,000, and gn his warrant on the Treasury therefor. No apcongress, and it is supposed the money would have been taken from the General Post Office fund and made up in the dedoiency bill for general and inci-dental expenses. As a consequence the Sixth Au-ditor, upon this peremptory order, was upon the natter curiously leaked out, notwithstanding stren-ons efforts of secrecy. The resolution of Mr. Dawes terested parties considerably by surprise. The m of \$200,000 was to be paid by Cnorpenning as sum of \$200,000 was to be paid by Chorpenning as attorney fee, and came within an ace of being pocketed by his counsel and divided up by the parties that had charge of the scheme. It is asserted by prominent Congressmen that this claim is one of the worst cases of Galphinism that has ever been pressed against the government; that the sum of \$100,000 had previously been paid upon it, and that both Postmaster Generals Biair and Randall had decided admired that the sum of \$100,000 had previously been paid upon it, and that both Postmaster Generals Biair and Randall had decided admired that the sum of \$100,000 had previously been paid upon it. og last spring under some sort of adjust praning last apring under some aort of adjustment of the claim, and but for the merest accident the Freasury would have been mulcted yesterday to the stane of nearly half a million. It is stated on high authority that the Sixth Auditor was not entirely satisfied with the matter, but would have obeyed the peremptory order of the Postmaster General as a matter of official duty. Now that the affair has been fully breached it is the

ter is finally disposed of. Executive Committee of the Union League. The Executive Committee of the Union League of Newell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Governor Geary, Oclonel Stokes; Messrs. Asper, of Missouri; Clark, of Rainee, of North Carolina; Newcomb, Texas; Cook, Newell was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, Secretary. After the transaction of routine business speeches were made by gentlemen from all sections of the country, discussing the interests of the League. Satisfactory accounts were given of the operations and prosperity of the State leagues, especially in the Southern States. It was resolved to extend its operations, a morrow a committee, consisting of Governor Geary, President of the National Council; Governor Newell, Chairman, and the rest of the Executive Committee, will wait upon the President and Cabinet officers to confer respecting Governor Newell, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Rich, mmittee appointed at the annual meeting of the ional League, waited upon the President to confer respecting the operations of the League throughout the country. The subject was talked over in a illar way by the President, and in concluding the interview he assured the committee he was heartly willing to co-operate with the League in all measures

Dawes and Congress to give it the severest and most

earching scrutiny, and rumors are rife that a

tabinet officer may see fit to resign before the mat

Reorganization of the Internal Revenue

The order of Commissioner Pleasonton reorganiz ing the Internal Revenue Bureau will be made known to-morrow. It is stated that this order dispenses with the services of a chief clerk or supervisor of the bureau, a position heretofore filled by Mr. D. C. Cox, of Ohio, and the details of this office will be divided among the three department commissioners. Clifford Thomson, formerly in New York, will be chief of revenue supervisors and detectives, and assist General Pleasonton in the discharge of his ordicial duties. There will also be a reassignment of clerks, and in the arrangement of the plan the Commissioner has in view a reduction of the clerical force of the bursan. The object to be attained is to reduce the cost of collecting the internal revenue proportionate. first deputy collector under General Pleasonton bureau. The object to be attained is to reduce the cost of collecting the internal revenue proportionately with the decrease in the amount collected. To this end assistant assessors are being discharged daily. Assoon as the President can determine upon the plan for consolidating the revenue districts a number of the higher grade of officials will be mustered out of the cavil service army. Altogether it is estimated that the entire reduction will diminish the expenses of collecting the revenue \$2,000,000 per annum. The visit of Fred Douglass to the Executive Man-

and the object was at the request of the President, and the object was to invite Mr. Douglass to accompany the commissioners to St. Domingo in the capacity of a journalist—Fred is the editor and published. isser of the New Ero, the organ of the Africans, and to favor of the annexation of St. Domingo. He told the President he would cheerfully serve him in any way that was in his power, but his personal busi-cess required him to remain in Washington, just as this time, and that he could not leave here without detriment to his own future. Thanking the President for his confidence, he suggested that one of his sons would doubtless be glad to visit St. Do. mingo, whereupon the President reachly acceptable proposition and told him to designate which one should represent him on the expedition. To-day Mr. Douglass addressed a letter of the Treasury asking if

services rendered.

Riaryiand Radicule to be Provided For.

The prominent government ometals of Maryiand, including Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, Postmaster Dennison, of that city, and C. O. Pulton, at the Baltimore American, called upon the President to-day to talk over the proposed changes in the revenue districts of the State and to arge the retention of such officials in the consolidation as would be most likely to promote the welfare of the republican party in that State. The interview was entirely satisfactory, and it is hoped that before another important election takes place that all the discordant elements in the republican party of Maryland will be united.

Admiral Porter's Nombation Confirmed.

discordant elements in the republican party of Maryland will be united.

Admiral Porter's Nombattles Confirmed.

The Senate went into executive cession to-day soon after one o'clock for the purpose of taking up the nomination of Admiral Porter, and did not adjourn until after four. The opponents of the Admiral, although in the minerity, managed to keep up the debate long after his friends were ready to take a vote. There were violent assaults made upon him by Spencer, of Alabama; Edmunds, of Vermont, and others, but the Admiral carried all the heavy gund, such as Morton. Summer, Kye, Fenton, Conkting. Cameron and Sherman, and when the vote was taken the opposition could only foot up nine, The vote stood—yeas SI, nays S. During the evening a large number of the Admiral's the evening a large number of the Admiral's friends called upon him at his residence for the purpose of congratulating him upon his success. The nomination of Rear Admiral Rowan to be Vice Admiral was not taken up. Ben Wade Entertained by Senator Chandler. Senator Chandler gave an elegant dinner this evening at his mansion on H street, in honor of his friend Ben Wade. There were present a number of prominent Senators, mostly the old time friends of Judge Wade, with their ladies.

The Woman Suffrage Convention. The session of the National Convention of Woman Suffragists to-day was of a business character, the time being occupied in hearing reports from dele-Paulina Davis presided, and called a Mrs. Brooks, of Chicago, to west. Mrs. Brooks being unaccustomed to public speaking, yielded the floor to a Mr. Jones, who venready to recognize woman's claims to the ballot be fore another Presidential election. Now, asMr. Jones nsion that it would not do to allow herself to be out-talked by one of the masculine gender, and she again took the floor, proclaiming that Chicago was all right on the great question of the day. The canvassers of woman's suffrage in that city numbered over six hundred faithful advocates and their missionary work was yielding good results. The Chairman, admonished by Mrs. Brooks' fine themselves to the subject of reporting upon the progress of the cause and limit their speeches to ten progress of the cause and limit meir speeches to ten minutes. Mrs. M. E. Post, of Wyoming Territory, gave a glowing account of the condition of things in the far West, and said her experience in casting the ballot had been of the most pleasant character. She did not find the men unctivil at the polls; on the she did not find the men uncivit at the polis; on the contrary, they were more quies and politic since the women voted than before they enjoyed the right of suffrage. Short addresses were delivered by Miss Susan B. Anthony, J. C. Stebbins, of Michigan; Mrs. Elha, Mrs. Hookers, Mrs. Griffing, Miss Peckham and others. The Convention adjourned at an early hour, and the lobbyists proceeded to the Capitol to continue the work of converting Congress to their where.

Encouragement of Iron Shtphuilding.

The following is the petition of John Roach, or New York, presented by Senator Conkling yesterday, praying for the passage of an act for the encouragement of iron shipbuilding and the formation of a line of first class from steamships.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Reference that the Senate and House of Reference that the Congress Assembles.

I degleave most respectfully to represent that our country, with his vast extent of territory, with our forcests of timber, our immense fields of coal and from our great length of sea coast, with a large proportion of our population inclined to gain their livelihood on the ocean, has the advantage over any other nation, and should become the greatest maritime power of the world. After demonstrating this fact to the world in the first seventy years of our existence as a mation, and becoming the carriers on the ocean of one-third of the commerce of time power of the world. After demonstrating this fact to the world in the first seventy years of our existence as a maion, and becoming the carriers on the ocean of one-third of the commerce of the world, for the reason that we performed the service economically and satisfactorily, the question, is now asked why our fing has disappeared from the ocean, and this profitable business is done in foreign ships, under foreign flags, carriching other nations, while our own country, although furnishing by far the largest proportion of the business, derives mone of the buenfits arising therefrom? It would be well for us to consider, with an annually increasing production of grain, cotton, &c., for the Europeain markets, whether we shall concede at once this business, with its profits, to foreign capitalists, or shall make an effort to rescue it from their grasp and ceneric our snipbuliders, merchants, mechanics and the nation at large. If this condition of our commerce only affected the shipbulider and those immediately connected with the business of fitting out ships we might be inclined to say, as our exports and imports are expeditionsly and economically transported, let it remain where it is; but the question of shipbuliding and shipowning is a national one, its prosperity affecting all classes of industry. Its decline is generally attributed to the following reasons:—Piras, the cost in this country of building the ship; second, the destruction caused by the Alabama and similar vessels; third, the great revolution which has taken place in the substantial of the representation of the order than that required for wood.

There is yet, I think, one greater difficulty, seldom advanced, which is the encouragement given to commerce by foreign nations concentrating large amounts of capital in forming steamship lines, and to-day the principal carrying business of Great Britain on the ocean is done by the important lines which she has so liberally added to establish; in fact, it is but the repetation of what is occurring her

company again failed, and in 1846 the subsidy was again increased to \$705,056 per annum, which en abled the company to succeed. This line was continued, and in 1862 increased to eleven steamers, making 104 trips per annum. By the aid thus received the line was enabled to drive our steamers from the ocean before the war, and during its continuation it availed listelf of the opportunity to increase its strength, and we were compelled to subsidize this same line to carry our mails. The advantage thus given was successfully used, and being ready to build ships and monopolize the business, we were compelled to abandon our commerce on the ocean. English lines have now been established, which fear no competitors. These facts prove the wisdom of the policy of Great Britain; for she has not only secured an expeditious arising from it, but has been enabled to reduce the subsidy of this line to comparatively nothing—only \$3,275 a trip.

supply herself with the best in the world.

I have made a detailed examination and compared the amout of subsidies paid to English lines with their capital, and have found in every case that the subsidy exceeded doubte the amount of interest on the capital invested, thereby enabling the lines to look only to their receipts for the running expenses. Bestdes, the ships were wall in their own country and the builders and iron manufacturers generally became large

tance in case of foreign war for the commerce has inmemy's commerce.

To show how rapidly this ocean commerce has inoreased, and its importance at the present day, i
would say that in 18st there were twenty-six foreign
steamers, of 65,600 tons, running to our ports, while
to-day there are 119 steamers, with a tonnage of
\$57,000. In our present condition difficulties arise
on every side, as we must endeavor to gain possession of a profitable business from those who long
coveted it and now firmly hold it. Many suggestions have been made to your honorable body, semesion of a profitable business from those who long coveted it and now firmly hold it. Many suggestious have been made to your henorable body, seme of them practicable, many of them impracticable. The most impracticable to my mind is the advocating of the purchase of foreign built ships free of duty. This plan appeared to me so inadequate for the purpose that I made some investigations to learn who was most interested in such a change of our navigation laws, and found that an agent had been sent here with a list of 187 from steamers, fitted for our trade, in value amounting to \$25,000,000, with a large commission offered for the sale of them, although it was well known that not one of them could be disposed of here without a change in those laws. Whatever benefits may be derived from your legislation for the restoration of our mercantile manne must be directly shared in by the commercial, manufacturing and mining interests, whose prosperity again directly contributes to that of our entire population. What we need to day is some encouragement from Congress to ald our merchants in building up a facet of iron steamers, to educate our own mechanics and retain our capital in the country; and to this end I would most respectfully but earnestly petation Congress to pass an act for the encouragement of iron shipbuilding and the formation of a line of first class iron steamers.

Message irom the President on the Condition

Message from the President on the Condition At the close of the executive session to-day the message, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:— Vice President laid before the Senate the following

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting to be furnished with information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina having in view the resistance of the United States laws, the denial of protection and of the enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, &c., I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department relative to the outrages in North Carolina, and also for the information of the Senate those relative to utrages in the other Southern States. The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1871.

The abstracts and reports extend in date from TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:-

The abstracts and reports extend in date from 1867 to 1870. On an examination of the records it appears that many of the papers in regard to outrages, murder, &c., committed in Southern States, were referred to the commanding generals of the several military divisions and departments where the occurrences took place, and that others were submitted to the Secretary of War from time to ter relative to these outrages is contained in documents accompanying the Message.

Minister Schenck Serenaded.

Minister Schenck was serenaded this evening at his residence by the Marine Band, under the auspidelegation and other officials were present. General Gardeld, as spokesman, after an allusion to the appointment as a fitting cilmax to an unusually successful career of twenty-five years in the public service, cordially bade the new Minister, in behalf of those present, "God speed" on his new mission. General Schenck mated that in public life it had been his invariable rule when about to take action, first, to inquire and ascertain his duty, and then to seek to follow out that duty as near as he could. He made no refe-

Cabinet.

The Cabinet session to-day was of three hours' duration, most of the time being devoted to a discussion of matters relative to the St. Domingo Confederation. Ex-Senator Wade was present during a portion of the session and took part in the discussion. The question of allowing representatives of the press to accompany the expedition was talked over and it was determined to leave the matter of furnishing permits to accompany the Com-

mission to the Secretary of the Navy.

Allan A. Burton, of Kentucky, has been appointed to, and has accepted the office of, secretary of the Commission, in the place of General Sigel, declined. The Vacant St. Domingo Commissionership Filled.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, has been tendered

he vacant Commissionership to St. Domingo. Speaker Blaine's Reception.

The first public reception of Speaker Blaine took place to-night. He was assisted by Mrs. Blaine in the reception of numerous guests, including many persons of distinction, with the ladies of their respective families; a number of them also attended the first card reception of Secretary and Mrs. Fish to-night. There was, as heretofore, a large representation of foreign Ministers, Cabinet and army and navy officers, members of Congress and others of prominence, including Vice President Colfax and Minister Schenck. The spacious pariors were densely crowded. In the early part of the evening there was music by a band.

he Nomination for Land Office Commis eloner.
The Senate Committee on Public Lands postponed action on the nomination of Mr. Drummond to be Commissioner of the Land Office till next Friday, and agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Hardenburg as Surveyor General of Call

Change in Navy Yard Contractors The contract for supplying the Brooklyn and Charlestion Navy Yard seach with 203,000 feet of live charleston Navy fard seach with 203,000 feet of five oak timber, which was awarded to Robert Gifford, of New Bedford, Mass., has been declined by him, and the Secretary of the Navy to-day awarded it to Walter H. Pearson, of Philadelphia, and S. P. Brown, of this city. The amount of the contract is about

Duties on Imported Spirits.

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day to urge that a change be made in the tariff bill of last year with respect to the duties on brandy gin and run erence to the duties on brandy, gin and rum. It appears that there is some discrepancy in the law which admits or a different construction. Some collecters have construed the law as meaning two dollars and a half on gin and two dollars on brandy and rum. In order to settle the matter the Secretary asks the committee to make the duty uniform

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Third Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1871. CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPEN

DENCE. tion from committees representing the Pennsylvania Legislature, Common Council and Franklin Insti-

dence should be held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND

PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of the government for any fiscal year since that ending June, 1800, has been published as required by the constitution and laws, and if not, why not? An accompanying preamble recites the requirements of the constitution on the subject.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, objected to the present consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over.

sent consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over,
GOVERNMENT WORKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
On motion of Mr. Abborr, (rep.) of N. C., the Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate in relation to the progress of the works near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

OCEAN CABLES.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, the Senate took up the House resolution for a joint ocean cable committee.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said the passage of the resolution through the House had been effected, he would not say in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was essential to the dignity of public business. He was not willing to consider nastily a resolution which had been slipped through another branch of Congress. He preferred to await some legitimate expression of the sense of the House on the subject.

regitinate expression of the sense of the house on the subject.

Mr. Wilson (rep.), of Mass., remarked that ocean cable enterprises were deserving of encouragement; therefore he wanted definite action on the subject.

Mr. Williams denied any intention to anticipate any expression by the litouse looking to a nullification of its action in passing the resolution. He was satisfied the House would not reconsider its action but after what had been said he would not press the

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870.

The House proceeded to the consideration private bills.

and passed, for the relief of Charles Pomeroy, late receiver of public moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa; of A. Messenger, of Shelby county, Mo.; of the Kentucky University; of Rev. Benjamin, F. Perky, of Inalry; of John C. McChristian and Jeremiah D. Skeen, of Indiana; of Henry clay Williams, late receiver of public moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.; of H. W. Durgin and others ; of Joseph Anderson, of Davidson county Tenn.; of Mary A. Ripley, an army nurse ; of William

Tenn.; of Mary A. Ripiey, an army nurse; of William M. Henry, of Hawkins county, Tenn., and of Peter J. Bursell, of Kane county, Ill.

Mr. Hooper (rep.), of Mass., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Scnate bill authorizing the increase of the five per cent funding bonds to \$500,000,000, interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of the interest quarterly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of randing bonds shall not be increased.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

passed.

PAYMENT OF A NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms inquiring whether Mr. Manning, from North Carolina, was entitled to his pay as Representative from the date of his election or from the date of the death of his predecessor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PAYMENT OF TERASURY OFFICIALS.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to equalize the salaries of officers of the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill was prepared by the Scanning Committee on Appropriations.

partment. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill was prepared by the Secretary and the salaries are proposed to be fixed as follows from the stof July next:—Assistant Secretaries, \$6,000; Chief Clerk, \$4,500; inte clerks, to be designated as chiefs of divisions, in the Secretary's office, \$2,500; ten chief clerks of divisions, in the Secretary's office, \$2,000; one phonographer, in the Secretary's office, \$2,000; one phonographer, in the Secretary's office, \$2,000; assistant Treasurer's office, \$3,000; assistant cashier of the Treasurer's office, \$3,000; cashier of the Treasurer's office, \$3,000; chief clerk of divisions in the Treasurer's office, \$4,000; five chiefs of divisions in the Treasurer's office, \$2,500; five chiefs of divisions in the Treasurer's office, \$4,000; Register of the Treasury, \$4,000; Assistant Register, \$3,000; Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, \$3,000; thief of the Statistical Bureau, \$3,000; Second comptroller, \$4,000; Commissioner of Customs, \$4,000; Spervising Architect, \$3,500; six Auditors, each \$4,000; Solicitor of the Treasury, \$4,000; six Auditors, each \$4,000; Solicitor of the Treasury, \$4,000; six Auditors, each \$2,500.

Legislative Appropriation situation and the chief clerks, each \$2,500.

The House then, at twenty hinutes of two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scoffield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

culture and Education gave rise to protracted discussion.

On the subject of education Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of
Mass., declared that there were more ignorant people to-day in the District of Commbia than in the
whole Kingdom of Sweden, and that out of a population of 800,000 pers in in the Territories, which
were under the exclusive inrisdiction of Congress,
there were only 40,000 children being educated in
schools. England had said, "We want men to work
for us, and to do it they must be thoroughly educated." Russia had said, "We want men to
to fight for us, and to do that they must
be educated," and the United States was
now saying, "We want men to govern us, but there
is no need at all of their being educated." All over
ther hands to the government and saying, "Tell us
how we may acquire the information and intelli-

now we may acquire the information and intellingence that will lit us to discharge the high function of freemen."

Mr. Garffeld, (rep.) of Ohlo, referred to the prison statistics, showing that minety-eight per cent of the criminals had learned no trade or handleraft and that twenty four per cent of them had not learned to read.

that twenty four per cent of them had not learned to read.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of lil., thought that if the argument was worth anything it would justify the establishment by Congress of a department of mechanics rather than of a bureau of education.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the Bureau of Education, and remarked that a party was coming into power which would regulate that bureau by abolishing it. He argued that the commendation which the American system of common achoois and received abroad was owing to the fact that education had been provided for by the States, countries, cities townships and villages instead of by a federal central power.

townships and villages instead of by a federal central power.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., said that although his state could derive no benefit from the Bureau of Education, he would vote to sustain that bureau for the saise of those parts of the Union which had no system of free common schools.

Mr. Cox's motion to strike out the paragraph was instead.

rejected.
Without going further on the bill the committee

Mr. BUFINGTON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all ciaims for damages by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia, with their tenders, and fo the issuing of bonds of the United States for the payment thereof. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-THE COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT.

Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent Cadet Smith, of the West Point Military Academy, from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of his color.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa.—Let him behave him-

ell.
Mr. Connor, (dem.) of Texas, objected.
The House then, at half-past four, adjourned until

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A BUILDING.

About five o'clock last evening a fearful accident befel a workman on the First National Bank build-ing, in Paterson. He was a tinman, named Benjamin Collins, and was engaged in putting on a zinc cornice, when the board upon which he was standing tilted and dropped him off. He fell down the side of a smooth brick wall a distance of over eighty feet, striking upon some stones and sand. Death was instantaneous. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and has a wife and five children living in New York city. He was foreman for Messrs. Fisher Brothers, of Forsyth street, New York, for whom he had worked for twenty years. In his fall he attempted to caten hold of a man working directly under him, and came very near pulling him down.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

John Leiand, a notorious "shover of queer," was arrested on Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon by detective Reilly, of the Fifteenth precinct, and a detective in the employ of Colonel Whitley, charged with passing counterfeit money. The prisoner, who is a coach driver, was sested on his coach at the time of the arrest, and succeeded in dragging detective Reilly nearly two blocks before he could stop his horses. He was finally taken before Colonel Whitley, at his office in Bleecker street, and transferred to Newark, N. J., at which place he has been guilty of passing a large amount of spurious money. He was arraigned before Commissioner Whitenead, of that city, and committed to the Essex County Jali for trial.

William Thompson, colored, of 535 Broome street, yesterday afternoon amused himself by biting of Twenty ninth street, during a discussion at the cor-ner of Spring and Laurens streets. Thompson was arrested by officer Wilson, of the Eighth pre-cinct, and will be arraigned before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market this morning. "POLITICAL FREEDOM."

Lecture by Algernon S. Sullivan. Mr. Algernon S. Sulivan lectured last evening be-fore the Eighteenth Ward William M. Tweed Asso-ciation, in the hall of the association, Third avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on "Political Freedom." He said the remarks he had to make were particularly appropriate to the members of that association, for in or-ganizations such as theirs was to be found the germ of political freedom. Without an appreciation of public interests there could be no organization, and the work of politics was best performed, not during a heated canvass, but by the formation of opinions and the political faith engendered in familiar meetings from week to week. Political freedom meant the will of the people, the possession by each citizen of a freeman's rights—liberty to think, speak and act without trammel of any sert, and protection of life and property by wise laws framed by the people themselves. This freedom was se-cured only by eternal vigilance. When men lose their interest in politics—not, however, the politics of the greedy politician—

the greedy political—

THE FIRST SIGN OF A NATION'S DECAY

is given, just as the first speck upon the fruit marks its approaching rottenness. In looking back at the history of nations in order to discover traces of freedom in past ages, thefe is one country especially that absorbs attention, for there people sought and established freedom in its truest sense. That country was ancient freece; and though in many ways there was a difference between the civilization of that country in her glorious senith and the civilization of modern times, yet there was in Greece the true spirit of liberty. No nation had ever risen to a higher degree of perjection in political freedom than did the people of Athens. Though rougher in her modes and stricter in her discipline Sparta claimed a high appreciation of the rights of mee. In Athens every man was eligible to the highest office and had the privilege in his turn of sitting in the jury, which, unlike that of our times, was composed of from 400 to 2,000 men, who constituted a political association and did the work of judges. The object of the jury being so large was to protect the weak from the strong, to make as many citizens as possible, without bias, consider the charges preferred, ascertain the whole story and then adjudicate. Thus was formed a political association, in which citizens became deeply interested in affairs that concerned the general weal. Freedom in ancient Rome in the same way grow to be sacred. During the long centuries that had intervened, when feudal institutions were imposed upon entire peoples and the baren owned the life of a man,

man,

THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY

well nigh went out; but fortunately there were some free cities in which the spirit of freedom was not crushed, and through means of which it was borne down along the stream of time. This spirit, then, was well worth cherishing; nowhere could its influence be more fully extended than here in New York, which was destined to be the political centre of the which was destined to be the political centre of the world, and where were congregated men from every cilme and country, speaking every tongue, and knowing legends of the sad oppression and tyraning of almost every part of the globe. It was the demo

knowing legends of the sad oppression and tyranny of almost every part of the globe. It was the democratic party that met these men with a friendly hand and showed them how by

PURITY OF LEGISLATION
the clitzen was a freeman. It was for the critzen, by taking an interest in political measures, to secure a continuance of this political freedom. He had often heard it said by adversaries that the stratute books contained laws which would lead of themselves to corruption and vice, but he had often challenged republicans to point to a single statute enacted by the democratic party that did not encourage morality and tend to prevent crime. He could show, though, on the statute books laws passed by republicans which were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The best code of morals was that made by the democratic party of this country—made for the poople and by them. Hence there was reason to preserve that code, and by onward, pressing, ever vigilant watching to secure a continuance of the political freedom they apheld. He trusted associations like that in the Eighteenth ward would spring up all over the city.

A lew other gentlemen, members of the association, also spoke briefly at the conclusion of the lecture.

STADT THEATER_"FAUST."

New York, vast, wealthy, metropolitan, full of and fond of magnificence as she is, may, without disparagement to what else is taking place within her limits to exalt the taste and refine the manners of the multitude, well be proud of the spectacle which real genius is nightly presenting in the noble interpretation of the great dramatists and poets of Germany at the Stadt theater. We have faithfully made the record of this fine revival of the legitimate drama in that direction during the ; ast week, and have written with warmth, but not, by any means, unduly so, of the talents of the Grau company and of the protound impression they have produced. Evening after evening we have seen the immense house, scarcely inferior in dimensions to the Academy of Music, crowded with audiences whose enthusiasm reveals a new phase in the German character; the stage bestrewn with bouquets, the artists recalled again and again, and the thousands present rising in their places and expressing their delight alond with one impulse and with overpow the day every seat in the Stadt theater had been sold, and long before eight P. M. the interior offered a sight which is rarely rivalled even in America. Parquet, boxes, tiers and galleries above galleries were packed close almost to the ever ceiling, all the front ranks dashing and glowing with feminine levenness and rich adornment; but interspersed through these parterres of living bloom were remarkable numbers of fine intellectual heads which man had been added with silver. In many ranges whole families could be seen in groups together, grandparents of threescore and ten holding their grandparents of three grandparents of the second of the house were as inhearing to the animation and brightness if imparter to the spect of the house were as inhearing to grandparents and the animation and brightness if imparter to the spect were deligatful. Whole parties of ricunds an eligibors had come thather from distant localities, will amsburg, Morrisanta, Jersey, Grandparents and the continues of the playhouse. At eight o'cloke revolutions, will amsburg, were stain, every projection of grether, and very many others would have remained their homes in a two hours' ride by our from in the corridors. To meet this human flood the management had done its best, and a heartner, happer, more exhilirating auditory in a seidom gladdened the gaze of an artist on this sed of the Atlantic one of Gotoles superby get were were an Mephistopheles—the fool of sectone of Gotoles superby get were an exhibitory of the guidance of the plant, and Mephistopheles were the were one complete, and Mephistopheles were much enhanced by the Grandsies, development, while the tempter such the winding tempon, who as some time in their twise because in the stage last evening the living passage were much enhanced by the resources of the exiging embodiment of gentle sold, and long before eight P. M. the interior offered a sight which is rarely rivalled even in America. Parquet, boxes, tiers and galleries above galleries

Gran theorer Freund, ist alle The Und grun des Lebens goldner Bas

The office of the Weekly Gazette, a paper published by W. D. McGregor, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Owing to the prompt action of the firemen

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Full Particulars of the Distressing Calamity.

Her Going to Ocean Island an Errand of Mercy.

Striking the Reef-Vain Effort to Back Hea Off-Commencing to Break Up.

MAKING THE BEST OF THE SITUATION.

The HERALD special correspondent at San Fran cisco sends some additional and very interesting details regarding the loss of the United States steamer Saginaw. By his despatch it appears that her going to Ocean Island was on an errand of mercy, which fully accounts for her being out of her

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1871.

The United States steamer Saginaw left this port for Midway Island two months ago with orders to bring off the contractor's party, the appropriation for improving the harbor having given out. She left Midway Island with the said party on the afternoon of October 28. Captain Steard had heard rumors that some people were shipwrecked on Ocean Island and steered for it, intending to rescue them if the report proved correct. He gave orders to go very slow, expecting to make the Island next morning. At twenty minutes past two o'clock on the 29th the captain came on deck and ordered the mainsail taken in and engine stopped, reducing speed to one and a haif knots. At three A. M. the officer of the deck reported the wind freshening and ship going two and a half knots. A few minutes later the lookouts reported breakers ahead. The engines were at once backed as hard as the low steam would allow, and the necessary orders were given to place the ship's head of shore, but the men of the watch appeared paravere backing, but there was not sufficient steam to send her astern against wind and sea. The topsail

It was scarcely ten minutes after she was thrown upon the reef before the vessel bilged, and she at nce filled with water. In one hour afterwards she broke in two forward, and it became evident that it would not be long before the entire hull would go to pieces. The swell on the reel was very heavy, washing completely over the vessel, and all saw that not much time was to be lost. On account of the steamer not being diagonally braced her breaking up became much more rapid. All hands were at work saving all that could be saved. The boats were all safely towered but one, and they were used in transporting provisions and other nece to the inhospitable shore. All the guns and other heavy articles sunk in deep water outside the reef, Paymaster's money, safe and booksand log book, saved. All government stores, men's clothing, &c.

Most providentially all the officers and crew were landed in safety, and they were living in temporary huts, constructed of sails and awnings. It was found that by going on quarter rations there had been saved provisions enough to last four months,

It was on the day after the wreck that Lieutenant Talbot volunteered to take a boat and go to Hono lulu-one thousand miles distant-for assist ance, and Commander Sicard, in his offcial report, bears testimony to the courage and noble conduct of this gallant young officer, who after days of suffering, was about accomplishing his errand of being able to send relief to his shipwrecked companions, when he unfortunately lost his life.

The Hawattan steamer Kilama, which was despatched by the United States Minister at the Sandwich Islands, is expected at Honolulu on her return from Ocean Island about the 12th inst., and unless Commander Steard has succeeded in communicating with the China steam time during this month or in the early part of Fe ruary. Should the China steamer have taken them

The above contains all the information we have here concerning the loss of the Sagtuaw, and there

HER OFFICERS, In addition to the list of officers of the Saginaw before published in the HERALD, we have the names of James K. Cogsweil, of Wisconsin, and Perry Garst, of Illinois, Ensigns.

The following is the second official despatch con-cerning the Sagmaw's loss, but it contains nothing that has not heretofore been published in the

Washington, Jan. 13, 1871.

The Secretary of State has received a despatch from the United States Minister at Honolulu, dated at that place December 27, received by way of Ban Francisco, saying the steamer Saginaw was totally wrecked on Ocean Island October 29. All hands were saved, with three months' provisions, quarter rations. Water, seal and birds were abundant. On the 18th of November a boat was sent to Honolulu to obtain relief, with William Halford, John Andrews, James Hulr and Peter Francis. On December 19 the boat was upset in the surf-at the Island of Kanai, and all except Halford were drowned. All the bodies were recovered with the exception of that of Francis. Halford reached Honolulu on the 24th of December, with a tin case of despatches saved and forwarded by this mail. The Minister says he has despatched a schooner and steamer, which sailed on the 24th and 26th of December, with ample supplies for the rescued. Ninety-three persons from the wreck are on Ocean Island. HERALD:-

Mr. C. Moran on Division of Labor-A Radical

A highly intellectual audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the rooms of the "Liberal Club," Plimpton Hall, last evening, to hear Mr. Chas, Moran on "Division of Labor and Competition." Mr. Moran, in an elaborate essay, contended that the natural operation of the great law of supply and demand, unrestricted by legislation or artificial interference of any kind, was sufficient to heal the evils of society. From a politico-economical standpoint he was opposed to trades unions, as being necessarily injurious in their tendencies and of no practical benefit to the laborer.

His views seemed to meet the approval of the majority of the club. After the reading the Chair amounced discussion to be in order. Thereupon Dr. Doual took occasion to express his dissent in loto. He denounced the science of political economy as at present taught by John Stuart Mili and others as "a fraud, a deinston and a snare." Dr. Doual is evidently a thorough radical and expressed himself warmly. He was followed in reply by Messra. R. O. Dugdale and others, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned. A highly intellectual audience of ladies and gen-

The inquest in the case of George Wilson, the Joung man who was fatally shot at the Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, on Sunday morning last, by Silvi Mailard, was concluded by Coroner Whitehill last evening. No new testimony in the case was introduced, and the Coroner submitted that previously taken to the jury, who after a brief absence returned with the following VERDICT.

with the following VERDICT.

We, the jury, find that George Wilson came to his death by a pistol shot wound, at the hands of Silvi Mailard, on the morning of January 8, 1871, in Grand street.

The prisoner, who was not called to the witness stand by the jury, submitted the following through his counsel, Messrs. Perry and E. Von Nordannsen:—My name is Silvi Mailard; I am a native of France, twenty-nine years of age, a cooper by occupation, and reside at No. 23 Eckford street, Greenpoint. As to the charge against me, I have nothing